The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 31. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, Spouting etc. First store on West end of South Main Street. v2-n17

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House, vl-n43

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n43

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D, surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

J. B. M'KELVY, M. D, surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D, surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

D. R. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

D. R. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main St., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-27

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey Moulding, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. vl-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MRS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEHR, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House, vl-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, &c., Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Agent, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correl's Furniture Rooms. vl-n43

H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectioneries, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n43

J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc, Shive's block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, House-keeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. v-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brotst's wagonmaker shop. v2-n18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. F. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

T. A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. vl-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Cox's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg. vl-n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

W. SAMPLE & CO, Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice and all kinds of machinery made and repaired. v2-n2

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Ed. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired, Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle. Main St. v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. vl2n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebander proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DAILMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second st., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n46.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

MRS. E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n44

J. J. LEISER, M. D, Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. vl2n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. vl2n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc., vl2n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. vl2n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. vl-n46

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n1

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise. First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of their guests and neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mellenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. DIETTERICH.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished it with the choicest liquors AND LAGER and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests

THE COLUMBIAN,

A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1.50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in *all cases*, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office*,"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robbins's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep20'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan4'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD
Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec13,67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar9'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS,
BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

DENTISTRY.
H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.
Bloomsburg, Jan.31, '68-tf

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

GALES COPPER STRIP FEED CUTTER
For hand or horse-power, acknowledged the fastest, easiest and in every way best in use. For sale by J. R. DECATUR & CO., Dealers in Agricultural Implements, etc., Send for Illustrated Circular. May, 15,'68-3m.

Choice Poetry.

NORA O'NEAL.

Oh! I'm lonely to-night love, without you,
And I sigh for one glance of your eye;
For sure there's a charm, love, about you,
Whenever I knew you are nigh.
Like the beam of the star when 'tis smiling,
Is the glance which your eye can't conceal,
And your voice is so sweet and beguiling,
That I love you, sweet Nora O'Neal.
Oh! don't think that ever I'll doubt you,
My love I will never conceal;
Oh! I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! the nightingale sings in the wildwood,
As if every note that he knew,
Was learned from your sweet voice in childhood
To remind me, sweet Nora, of you.
But I think, love, so often about you,
And you don't know how happy I feel;
But I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling sweet Nora O'Neal.
Oh! don't think that ever I'll doubt you,
My love I will never conceal;
Oh! I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling, sweet Nora O'Neal.

Oh! why should I weep tears of sorrow?
Or why to let hope lose your place?
Won't I meet you, my darling to-morrow,
And smile on your beautiful face?
Will you meet me? Oh, say will you meet me,
With a kiss at the foot of the lane?
And I'll promise whenever you greet me,
That I'll never be lonely again.
Oh! don't think that ever I'll doubt you
My love I will never conceal;
Oh, I'm lonely to-night, love, without you,
My darling sweet Nora O'Neal.

Miscellaneous.

RAILROAD FLIRTATION.

"KATONAH!" shouted the brakesman, opening the car door as the train paused before a pleasant little station on the Harlem Railroad.

I do not know as I should have particularly noticed that we stopped at all, for I had been napping it for some miles: but just as I was casting an enquiring, sleepy look out of the window, and settling myself for another *siesta*, my attention was attracted by the entrance of a young lady, a way passenger, who perceiving the car well filled, paused before me in evident embarrassment.

I scarcely wish the reader to infer from this that there were no vacant seats; on the contrary, the chair I occupied, was selfishly monopolized by my shawl and valise which had excluded many an applicant, and so the moment I observed the car door open, I mentally resolved not to budge an inch; but a glance at the new comer changed my mind.

She was a young lady of exceeding beauty, dressed in the rich and tasty style of the present fashion. Whether it was her gentle aspect, or the soft melancholy of her dark impressive eyes, I cannot say, but when she ventured almost timidly, to enquire if the half seat at my side "was engaged," I gallantly arose and proffered it to her at once. I must acknowledge I felt somewhat flattered by her preference, for though a young man and tolerably good-looking, I had the sense to perceive there were far better men around, who like me, might have shared their chair with the handsome lady stranger. I fancied they envied me too, as the fair girl sat plump down, and her dainty form nestled close to my side.

"I fear I have disturbed you," said my companion, in a low sweet voice, that thrilled me with its soft cadence.

"Not at all, Miss," I rejoined with stereotyped politeness. "I am too happy to oblige you."

She bowed and smiled in reply, and a short pause ensued, as is usual upon such sudden acquaintanceship. In the meanwhile, the train had started, and we rattled swiftly through the fields and woods, now decked in the lively tints of Spring. The conductor came in and went through his customary routine of examining the tickets. I perceived hers was marked for New York, and after some hesitation, I said:

"You go to the city?"

"Yes," she replied with a smile of winning candor; "that, I presume, you have already found out."

"I shall keep you company then," I observed pleasantly.

"Thank you, sir."

There was a slight dignity, I thought in her tone, which repelled further familiarity, so, as I am a very modest man, I drew back and said nothing further. On rushed the steam horse upon its iron pathway. One more station had been passed and I was fast relapsing into my former apathy, when my lady friend, to my surprise, leaned towards me and whispered.

"I am so very timid on the cars."

"Indeed," said I quite charmed with her abruptness. "You surely are well accustomed to travelling?"

"Perfectly," she replied with some nonchalance, "but that is not it exactly. There are so many dreadful accidents on the railroad."

"Dreadful indeed!" echoed I.

"And," added my companion with *naivete*, "It is so unpleasant to travel unattended. I usually have my brother Charlie with me; he is a splendid escort."

"If you will allow me," said I, quite gallantly, "I will gladly occupy that position."

"I am much obliged to you sir," replied the young lady, with a greatful glance from her dark orbs, "yet I am half-frightened to think I am accepting the escort of a stranger, not that I fear you sir; but, alas! I have a jealous father."

"A jealous father!" I repeated, somewhat puzzled and surprised.

"Ah, yes," sighed the young lady, "It is my misfortune, while having wealth, health, and almost everything that the heart can wish, to be under the tyrannical control of an old step-father, who treats me oftentimes in the most cruel mannner; debars me from the society of your sex, shuts me up in the gloomy confines of my chamber, and treats me with pitiless rigor, if I do so much as to speak or look to a man."

"What a monster!" I ejaculated with a face of melodramatic sympathy.

"That is the reason," she continued, looking around her half fearfully as she spoke, "That is the reason why I am so diffident about entrusting myself to your care, but I do it on one condition."

"Name it," I rejoined, charmed and delighted with the strange confidence the young lady was reposing in me.

"That you leave me the instant the cars reach New York."

I was so bewitched by the beauty and charming *onsouciance* of my quindam friend, that I readily gave the required pledge; apparently quite relieved the young lady threw aside all reserve, and talked and chatted with me in the most pleasant manner possible. It is needless to say that in an hour's time I had so far advanced in her good graces, as to venture to press her hand, and the sweet, half-coquettish smile that played around the corners of her cherry lips, did not seem to disapprove of the liberty I had taken.

"Do you know," said she as we sat chatting confidently together, "that I liked your face the first moment I saw it."

"It was sympathetic on both sides then." I whispered, drawing so near to her that I could feel her hot breath fan my cheek.

"Yes," she murmured, gently withdrawing herself from my glowing embrace, for we had passed through the tunnel, and I had taken a lover's advantage and snatched a hasty kiss.

"You are a naughty man, the naughtiest man I ever see," she said, in a low and tremulous tone. "If pa should be on the train what would he say?"

"Never fear, sweet creature," I rejoined earnestly, "your cross old father is miles away, and let us improve the present opportunity."

"Are you aware?" she observed, half mischievously, "that there is another tunnel beyond, a great deal darker too than the one we have left?"

"I know it," said I, with a tender glance at my fair enslaver. "We are drawing near to it very fast."

Once more I placed my arm around the waist of the young lady, and wrapped in the gloom of the tunnel, took sweet pledges from her lips. It was very gratifying to my vanity. All good-looking young men are vain you know—to perceive that my lovely companion clung more affectionately to me than before, indeed, I had scarcely time to tear myself from her arms when we emerged once more into broad daylight. She had let her veil drop over her face, but I could detect the crimson flush through the fine net work of lace. Her voice betrayed much agitation as she whispered:

"I have gone too far with you, sir; alas, you have ceased to respect me."

"My sweet charmer," I rejoined, "let us ever be friends, give me your name and address?"

"My name and address!" she responded, "you must never know; I already feel frightened to think how far I have invited to be present and every State accepted the invitation. Every State selected such citizen as she chose, and thus it happened North Carolina and South Carolina, and Georgia and Virginia, sat as in the days of the Revolution, in fraternal council with Massachusetts and New York, and Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and that Hampton and Preston and Forrest sat side by side with Steadman and Morgan. The Convention was the sign and the symbol and the prophecy of a restored Union and a harmonious people. It rose to the dignity of its high duty. The eyes of the world were upon its proceedings. Greater than the holy alliance which subjugated people and divided empires, its mission was to enfranchise a people of our race, to restore the Union of our States and to maintain the institution of civil liberty. For the first time in their history the American people realized that free government was in danger and that the fate of the Republic trembled in the balance. They had been taught to believe that freedom was indigenous in our soil, and shutting their eyes to the teachings of all history, shutting their eyes to the facts connected with our own Revolution, they had hugged to themselves the delusion that in whatever storm or faction or passion or revolutionary fervor, liberty at least was safe. They had awakened from the dream, and as they sent representatives to the Convention they charged them, as the dictator of old was charged, to see to it that no detriment happened to the Republic. By a unanimous vote they adopted a declaration of principles, fidelity to the Constitution, fidelity to the Union, fidelity to the rights of the States, fidelity to the rights of the citizen, fidelity to the principles of civil liberty, fidelity to that policy in matters of finance and taxation, which, by paying the public debt in legal tender notes, will lift from the shoulders of labor the burthens which oppress it, and by lightening the measure of taxation will secure to it the just rewards of a cheerful and contented industry. [Cheers.] The speaker then referred in many eulogistic terms to the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and said if anything more were needed to fire the heart with enthusiasm let it be drawn from the contrasts the country to-day presented. The Republican party had been in absolute power for eight years. Where was the Constitution they swore to uphold? Where was the Union they swore to maintain? After briefly dilating on the course pursued by the Republican party since the war, more particularly with respect to the reconstruction of States, he went on to state that Congress had usurped to itself all power over the State governments of the South, and had in fact destroyed them. Adverting to the military government, Mr. Pendleton continued: It is reproducing in our country the lessons of all history. The despotism of the legislative assembly is the worst despotism in the world. It is the most selfish, most cruel, most audacious, and the most short-lived. It ends in anarchy, and this is speedily followed by the calm repose of the order of the sword. Recall the history of the Roman Senate and the Emperors. Recall the history of the Long Parliament and the tyranny of the Commonwealth. Recall the history of the Legislative Assembly of France and of the consulate and the empire, and read in them the certain prophecy of the fate of this government if Congressional usurpation shall run its course. Have we not already a part fulfillment? Congress has despoiled the President of the just powers of his office and has vested them in the General. It has despoiled the States of their right of civil government, and vested them, too, in the same officer. It has given him power over all military commanders, and to his decision it has referred every question of interpretation and execution of the reconstruction laws. And this same officer, wielding this enormous power, backed by the army, sustained by all the military organizations by whatever name they may be known, appealing to the fervor which yet remains after the struggles of a terrible war, demands that he shall be elected President of the United States. And this party which supports him declares that if they cannot do it by the votes of you men of the North, it will elect him by the votes of the negroes and carpet-baggers in the reconstructed States of the South. Gentlemen, do you see no danger here? When years ago, we predicted this result and warned against the first step in revolutionary progress the Republicans laughed at our fears and called us copperheads and traitors. [Applause.] When Napoleon was called on, young, unknown to his countrymen, never having had command even of a regiment, to quell the revolt of the sections, he did it effectually. In four years he was first Consul and master of the French people. How grand the theory which the Democratic party opposes to this whole system of the Republicans. I read from the declaration of principles:

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union and under the Constitution and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty for all past political offenses and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

The Republican party is the party of usurpation. It is also the party of corruption. Read the report of the Commissioner of Revenue. Count the number of clerks who are seeking in vain to discover the amount of peculation in the Treasury Department. Go to the War Department and see the mutilated archives, and ask why they were destroyed. Visit the penitentiaries and count the public plunderers who are confined there. [Hear, hear.] He reviewed the expenditures of the Federal government from July 1, 1865 to July 1, 1868, showing that the Democratic administrations had been much more economical. Moreover, he would ask why was it that the amount realized from taxes for 1869 would be less than the amount realized in 1866, considering that the rate of taxation was substantially the same. It is time that this Republican Congress had diminished in part or in whole the tax on the manufactures in New England or on whisky, but they would not materially change the aggregate. Payment was more difficult than previously. Labor found no occupation, energy and enterprise were paralyzed, and all because a Republican administration curtailed the currency, disturbing all values, checking all enterprises, throwing out of employment all labor. In the meantime the work of contraction is steadily pushed. Look at every monthly report of the Secretary of the Treasury. You will find that every month the debt that bears interest in gold is increased You will find that every dollar that bears no interest at all, or that bears interest in currency, is converted as rapidly as possible into the bonds which pay interest in gold; and why is this? Is there too much currency in the country? Is there a plethora of money? Is speculation rife? No man will dare affirm it, and yet this work of contraction still goes on and value is coined for the bondholder out of the sweat and tears, the blood and bones and muscles of the laboring man; and when we ask the reason we are answered by the declaration of the Republican Convention of Chicago, that the bonds must be paid in gold, according to the spirit and letter of the contract. I deny that it is according to either the spirit or letter of the contract under which the five twenty bonds were sold. I say that neither the spirit nor the letter of the law under which these bonds were issued, nor good faith, nor good morals, nor exact justice to the bondholder, require that they should be paid in gold. They are payable in legal tender, and in this opinion I am sustained by the Democratic Convention at New York. [Applause.] What the amount of indebtedness under the system of the Republican party would be, he could not say. $2,500,000,000 we know it is now. Less than that it certainly will not be. The interest on that sum will be $150,000,000 in gold, and this amount is to be drawn annually from the people of the country, during all your lives, and the lives of your youngest children, in order to carry out the dogmas of the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democratic party are opposed to extension and desires the immediate payment of the debt. [Hear.] It declares that the money collected from the people should not be squandered, but applied to the payment of the debt interest. It declares that the five twenty bonds shall be paid in legal tender, and until they be paid they shall be subjected to the same rate of taxation as all property. It declares there shall be one currency for the government and the people, for the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. [Cheers.] And how is it practicable to pay the debt—three hundred and thirty millions—if bonds are held in the Treasury Department as security for the national bank circulation. Redeem them the very moment you have the option to do so with legal tender notes, and let them supply the place of the bank paper. This measure alone, with very little inflation of the currency, and without any addition to the taxation will redeem the debt and save the twenty millions in gold which are now paid as a bonus to national banks. He also recommended the redemption with legal tender notes of the five hundred millions of the first issue of the five-twenties payable this year at the option of the government. He urged that such measures would stop the contraction and reverse the policy of the Treasury Department and give stability to the money market. He strongly advocated the expansion of the currency, and pointed out the folly and uselessness of contraction, citing many instances in favor of his arguments for the reduction of the national debt. The accruing revenues would enable you, without further expansion, to pay off the residue of the five-twenties as they mature, and then to diminish still further the amount of interest, consequently the taxes. If then the currency were found redundant gradual contraction could be effected, and as it would come when the debt had been paid, when the necessity for large sums of money on the part of the government had ceased, when taxes were low, it could be accomplished without the oppression and disaster which now attend it. I have been represented as inimical to the bondholder. Gentlemen, you shall judge me. I am hostile to no class or interest in the country. I simply desire to be just—just to the bondholder, just to the people. I would live up with scrupulous fidelity to the terms of our contracts. I would pay the interest of the five-twenties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay the principal and interest of the ten-forties in gold, because the government promised to do so. I would pay the principal of five-twenties, in legal tender notes, because the bondholders agreed to receive them in payment, and as I would not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the people, so will I not repudiate an honest bargain to make money for the public creditors. [Cheers.] He did not think that policy would give a depreciating currency, but, on the contrary, was of opinion that just as the public debt was thus discharged, will the certainty of its ultimate redemption be more apparent, and its value be rapidly and steadily increased. These bonds operate as a mortgage upon the property and labor of the country. There are two thousand millions of them. Pay off these two thousand millions and will not the legal tenders be just in the proportion more valuable? I know the evils of a depreciated currency. I would not aid in depreciating our currency. I fought against it when it was proposed by the legal tender act, but since it was accomplished—since the debt was contracted in legal tender—since it may be lawfully and honestly paid in legal tender—I am in favor of continuing it until we can secure the people, who have already suffered all the evils, whatever good may be expected from the system. But, gentlemen, I detain you too long. I have sought to bring in sharp contrast the two parties and their respective principles. Choose between them. [Cheers.]

Cattle on Unenclosed Land.

IN regard to the trespassing of cattle on unenclosed land, and injuries received by them while wandering thereon, the supreme court of Pennsylvania have decided that there is no liability on the part of the owner either of the cattle or the land; and that when the latter dug a pit into which cattle fell, he was not liable for the injury they sustained.

In this, and perhaps every other American state, an owner of cattle is liable to an action for their browsing on his neighbor's unenclosed woodland. But it follows not that because such browsing is excusable as a trespass, it is matter of right. It is an immunity, not a privilege; or at most, a license revocable at the will of the tenant, who may turn his neighbor's cattle away from his grounds at pleasure. Their entry is, in strictness, a trespass, which for its insignificance, is not noticed by the law, probably on the foot of the maxim, *de minimis*, or perhaps because it is better that all waste

The Vice-Presidency.

GEN. FRANK BLAIR'S LETTER ACCEPTING THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.

THE following is a copy of General Blair's letter of acceptance of the Democratic nomination for Vice-President, which has just been received here:

General George W. Morgan, Chairman of the Committee of the National Democratic Convention:

GENERAL: I take the earliest opportunity of replying to your letter notifying me of my nomination for Vice-President of the United States by the National Democratic Convention recently held in the City of New York.

I accept without hesitation the nomination tendered in a manner so gratifying, and give you and the Committee my thanks for the very kind and complimentary language in which you have conveyed to me the decision of the Convention.

I have carefully read the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and most cordially concur in every principle and sentiment they announce.

My opinion upon all the questions which discriminate the great contending parties have been freely expressed on all suitable occasions, and I do not deem it necessary at this time to reiterate them.

The issues upon which the contest turns are clear and cannot be obscured or distorted by the sophistries of our adversaries. They all resolve themselves into the old and ever recurring struggle of a few men to absorb the political power of the nation. This effort under every conceivable name and disguise, has always characterized the opponents of the Democratic party, but at no time has the attempt assumed a shape so open and daring as in this contest. The adversaries of free and constitutional government, in defiance of the express language of the Constitution, have erected a military despotism in ten of the states of the Union; have taken from the President the power vested in him by the supreme law, and have deprived the Supreme Court of its jurisdiction, the right of trial by jury and the great writ of right, the *habeas corpus*, shields of safety for every citizen, and which have descended to us from the earliest traditions of our ancestors, and which our revolutionary fathers sought to secure to their posterity forever, in the fundamental charter of our liberties, have been ruthlessly trampled under foot by the fragment of a Congress; whole States and communities of people of our race have been attainted, convicted, condemned, and deprived of their rights as citizens without presentment or trial or witnesses, but the Congressional enactment of *ex post facto* laws and in defiance of the Constitutional prohibition, denying even to a full and loyal Congress the authority to pass any bill of attainder or *ex posto fact* law. The same usurping authority has substituted as electors, in place of the men of our own race thus illegally attainted and disfranchised, a host of ignorant negroes who are now supported in idleness with the public money, and combined together to strip the white race of their birthright, through the management of Freedmen's Bureaus and emisaries of conspirators in other States; and, to complete the oppression, the military power of the nation has been placed at their disposal in order to make this barbarism supreme. The military leader under whose prestige this usurping Congress has taken refuge since the condemnation of their schemes by the free people of the North in the elections of the last year, and whom they have selected as their candidate to shield themselves from the result of their own wickedness and crime, has announced his acceptance of the nomination and his willingness to maintain their usurpations over the eight millions of white people at the South, fixed to the earth with his bayonets. He exclaims: "Let us have peace!" "Peace reigns in Warsaw," was the announcement which heralded the doom of the liberties of a nation. "The Empire is peace," exclaimed Bonapart when freedom and its defenders expired under the sharp edge of his sword. The peace to which Grant invites us is the peace of despotism and death. Those who seek to restore the Constitution by executing the will of the people, condemning the Reconstruction acts already denounced in the elections of last year, (and which will, I am convinced, be still more emphatically expressed by the election of the Democratic candidate as President of the United States,) are denounced as revolutionists by the partisans of this vindictive Congress. Negro suffrage (which the popular vote of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Connecticut and other States have condemned as expressly against the letter of the Constitution) must stand, because their Senators and Representatives have willed it. If the people shall again condemn these atrocious measures by the election of the Democratic candidate for President, they must not be disturbed. Although decided to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and although the President is sworn to maintain and support the Constitution, the will of a fraction of a Congress, reinforced with its partisan emissaries sent to the South, and supported there by the soldiery, must stand against the will of the people, and the decision of the Supreme Court, and the solemn oath of the President to maintain and support the Constitution. It is revolutionary to execute the will of the people; it is revolutionary to execute the judgment of the Supreme Court; it is revolutionary in the President to keep inviolate his oath to sustain the Constitution. This false construction of the vital principle of our Government is the last resort of those who would have their arbitrary reconstruction sway and supersede our time-honored institutions. The nation will say the Constitution must be restored and the will of the people again prevail. The appeal to the peaceful ballot to attain this end is not war, is not revolution. They make war and revolution who attempt to arrest this quiet mode of putting aside military despotism and the usurpations of a fragment of a Congress, asserting absolute power over that benign system of regulated liberty left us by our fathers. This must be allowed to take its course. This is the only road to peace. It will come with the election of the Democratic candidate, and not with the election of that mailed warrior, whose bayonets are now at the throats of eight millions of people in the South, to compel them to support him as a candidate for the Presidency, and to submit to the domination of an alien race of semi-barbarous men. No perversion of truth, or audacity of misrepresentation, can exceed that which hails this candidate in arms as an angel of peace.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

CALLICOTT, who is serving out his sentence in the Albany Penitentiary, is still Collector in the Third District. The President has done all in his power to remove him, but under the Tenure-of-Office bill the Senate must concur in the suspension, or it amounts to nothing. What possible object has the Senate in retaining a Radical malefactor, now in prison, in an important office?

THE English papers denounce the Democratic Platform. Of course. When were the English ever in favor of anything beneficial to America? The Platform is right if the British denounce it.

Shakspeare on Gov. Seymour.

"Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this son of York,
And all the clouds that low'r'd upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1868.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Another Plot Exposed.

ON Monday evening last at the Club meeting, Billmeyer introduced a resolution which was advocated by Barkley, giving one delegate from Bloom to Kline and Quick, and the other to Scott and Pohe. *The resolution did not pass finally.* It was opposed by the friends of Kline and Quick.

Independently of the impudence of offering such a thing before a Club, which had no control over or business with the question, the coolness of the affair was increased, when the mover and advocate claimed to offer it as a measure of peace. We like peace—we have always labored for it, we are for peace now, when the offer is honest.

But in this case it is not honest. When the Messrs M'Henry withdrew from the canvass and recommended Col. Kline, we acquiesced. That was a measure of peace—an offer of harmony—a pledge of unity. But "no" said Billmeyer, Barkley, Jacoby and Tate, there shall be no peace, there shall be no harmony, there shall be no unity. Col. Kline must be opposed, this effort at amity shall not succeed, there must be a candidate against him.

They are pretty fellows to talk of peace. But for them there would have been peace and harmony. This contest is of their own seeking, not of ours. We forbore until forbearance ceased to be a virtue, and if we have been obliged to handle some people without gloves, they have nobody to thank for it but themselves.

Voters should remember that Col. Kline voted *against* the Repeal of the Tonnage Tax, and any man who asserts the contrary publishes a base slander. We give the vote in full on the final passage of the bill.

YEAS.—Messrs, Abbott, Acker, Ashcom, Austin, Ball, Bartholomew, Blair, Bressler, Brewster, Burns, Butler (Carbon) Butler, (Crawford,) Byrne, Caldwell, Cowan, Craig, Douglas, Duffield, Dunlap, Ellenberger, Gaskill, Gibbons, Goehring, Graham, Harvey, Hillman, Hoflus, Huhn, Koch, Lawrence, Leisenring, Lowther, M'Donough, Marshall, Moore, Morrison, Mullin, Ober, Osterhout, Pelree, Preston, Pughe, Randall, Reilly, Ridgeway, Robinson, Roller, Seltzer, Shaffer, Shepherd, Smith (Phila'd) Teller, Thomas, Walker, White, Wildey and Davis *Speaker*—57

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Anderson, Armstrong, Barnsley, Bisel, Bixler, Blanchard, Bliss, Boyer, Brodhead, Clark, Collins, Cope, Dismant, Divins, Donley, Duncan, Elliot, Frazier, Happer, Hays, Heck, Hill, Hood, Irvin, KLINE, Lichtenwallner, M'Gonigal, Manifold, Meyers, Patterson, Reiff, Rhoads, Schrock, Smith, (Berks) Stekman, Stoneback, Strang, Taylor, Tracy, Williams and Wilson—42.

NOTWITHSTANDING the war ended in 1865, the expenses of the War and Navy Departments during 1867, two years after the war closed, were $5,500 000 more than during the first year of the war. Where does all this money go? The expenses of these two departments in 1867 were over $44,000,000 more than in 1866, and from all accounts the increase of 1868 will be double that sum. Again we ask where does all this money go? All efforts in Congress to reduce the expense have proven futile. The Radicals continue to squander the money and add to the cost of living of every man, woman, and child in the country, in order that they may revel in luxury. The leaders of that party are now trying to elect Grant President, that they may still revel in large expenditures and plunder the national treasury.

AT the election in 1866 in Bloom Township it is well known that a few then prominent Democrats, scratched several names from the regular Democratic ticket. One, whose ticket came partly open, was Robert C. Fruit. These persons voted late in the day, they voted together, and at the counting off, a batch of "scratched" tickets came together. Charles G. Barkley and W. H. Jacoby voted in company with Fruit and another gentleman, and four "scratched" tickets were found in one place together. The conclusion is irresistible.

This is the substance of a statement made at the time by a member of the Board and which we believe has never been contradicted.

GRANT says "Let us have peace." What does he mean? The party which owns and runs him proposes to distribute arms through out the South, and this, too, in opposition to the earnest remonstrance of Southern representatives. The Radical idea of peace is embraced in that quietness created by bayonets at the throats of their fellow men, and those bayonets in the hands of negroes. We trust that the peace desiring men of the North will fully appreciate Grant's empty cry for "Peace" as well as his party's endeavors to carry out the programme by placing arms in the hands of ignorant negroes to shock the country by a repetition of the horrors which followed the Washington election.

THE Radicals are trying hard to make capital out of the false statement that Horatio Seymour gave aid and comfort to the Rebellion. They seem to forget that whilst Seymour was despatching troops for the defence of Pennsylvania, the "trooly loil" inhabitants of the invaded districts instead of attempting a defence were trying to turn an honest penny, by selling these same New York Soldiers *cold water* at several pennies per bucket, and that one of the High Priests of Radicalism, the venerable Greeley, was endeavoring to negotiate a peace in Canada with Geo. N. Sanders and Beverly Tucker, and declaring the war a failure. Which record looks best gentlemen, Seymour's or Greeley's?

THE Radical journals boast that the entire British press favors the Grant ticket. It is only a little while ago that these same Radical journals were howling that the British press "sided with the rebels." It does not occur to these papers that possibly the British press encourages rebellion and Radicalism because both tend to the disruption of the Union.

A Look Back.

TWO years ago Levi L. Tate, W. H. Jacoby, Robert C. Fruit, Charles G. Barkley, Peter Billmeyer and some other men in Columbia county, bolted the regular nomination of Captain Chalfant for Member of Assembly, and brought out Levi L. Tate as a volunteer candidate, ostensibly against Chalfant, but really against Buckalew. They however carefully masked their object, and the people in the county were generally of the opinion that the cause was either sympathy with Tate or opposition to Chalfant.

Finding shortly, however, that Tate had no strength, they entered into a conspiracy with Palemon John and Samuel Knorr to assist in the election of Tate, and thus carry their point. Knorr, however, having but little experience as a politician, blundered terribly, in making the arrangement for securing the Radical vote to Tate, for he disclosed the true object of the Bolters which was, as we have said, opposition to Mr. Buckalew.

His *secret circular*, dated a few days before the election and sent out with the "Bolters Bogus Ticket," distinctly stated the object of Tate's election to be "to break down the Buckalew despotism in this county."

Thus the truth was at last out, and the instant Tate and his co-conspirators found that the circular had got into the hands of the regular Democrats, and their object completely discovered, the whole plot concocted by the Bolters and Radicals broke down, and fizzled out in seven votes for Tate and some ten or twelve scratched tickets serving to show the impotence and malignity of the leaders.

But the same cabal is again at work. The same object is again in view, and the old rank and file Democrats are again called upon to prevent the success of the plot they defeated two years ago. We say all this in the interests of the party, the whole party; and to show that what we have said is strictly true, we append the secret circular, and the bogus ticket. Read, ponder and beware of the men who enter into combinations with P. John and the Radicals.

OFFICE REPUBLICAN STANDING COM., }
BLOOMSBURG, PA., October 1, 1866. }

DEAR SIR,—With this mail I send you the regular Republican ticket. You will see that they are got to the polls early on Tuesday morning. Make it your business to see that this is done.

We have no candidate for Assembly, nor for County officers. You will see that there are but two ballots for our ticket this Fall. This is in accordance with the new law. One is labelled "State," and contains these words, "Governor—John W. Geary." When this ballot is folded the word "State" appears on the outside. The other is labelled "County" and contains these words:

"Congress—Ulysses Mercur."
"Senate—Alexander J. Frick."

When folded the word "County" appears on the outside.

To accommodate those Republicans who desire to vote for Colonel Tate for Assembly, in order to break down the Buckalew despotism in this County, the "Democrat and Star" have printed the Republican ticket with Tate's name added. This matter is left optional with our friends. As we have no candidate and if the friends of Tate are willing to vote for Mercur, we shall offer no objection. To accommodate those Democrats who vote for Mercur, the full Democratic ticket with Mercur's name substituted for that of Elwell will be sent you.

Yours,
SAMUEL KNORR,
Chairman Standing Committee.

The following is the bogus Democratic ticket printed by Doctor John, and headed "The Regular Democratic Ticket."

STATE.

Governor,
Heister Clymer.

JUDICIARY.

Associate Judges,
Peter K. Herbein,
Iram Derr.

COUNTY.

Congress,
Ulysses Mercur.
State Senator,
George D. Jackson.
Assembly,
Levi L. Tate.
Prothonotary & Clerk of Courts.
Jesse Coleman.
Register & Recorder,
John G. Freeze.
Commissioner,
Montgomery Cole.
Auditor,
John P. Hannan.

SOLDIERS of the War of 1812, are by a recent Act of Assembly entitled to an annual pension of $40,—but before this mere pittance can be got, they must annually appear before the Court of Common Pleas of the County, and make affidavit that they are not possessed of real or personal estate of the value of five hundred dollars.

How distinctly the old hostility to the War of 1812, is here seen. Think of $40, supporting a poor old man or widow, at the present cost of living. And all this while the people of the North are loaded down with taxes to support millions of negroes in the South, in idleness, at a cost of perhaps $250 a head.

Let the friends of the old soldier think of that, and vote for Seymour.

MIDDLECREEK R. R.—In speaking of this improvement a Snyder county paper of last week, says:

The President of the M. C. R. R. Co., advertises for railroad ties, to be delivered before the 1st of September next. As quite a number of stock-holders have made provision to pay their subscriptions in ties, they have been notified by advertisements posted up, that the same shall be delivered before the 1st of Sept., along the line of the road in such numbers and place as the chief engineer may direct. The ties are to be 8 feet long, 7 inches thick, with two parallel faces, the ties to be peeled and made of White, Chestnut or rock oak. Persons who wish to deliver ties at 40 cents, made as above described, can secure contracts by calling upon A. K. Gift, Middleburg, J. A. Smith, Kremer Moses Specht, Beavertown, or George Schnure of Selinsgrove, who are authorized to contract for any number not exceeding 20,000. Thus the good work goes bravely on. The road will certainly be built, already one-fourth of the road is graded, the rails have been contracted for by the Shade Mountain Iron Company, for the distance graded. What reasonable man can longer doubt that the road will be finished?

HON. WM. P. WHITE has been appointed by Gov. Swann, U. S. Senator to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson.

Streets in Bloomsburg.

IT is a certain fact, that an improvement in any part of the county is an advantage to every other portion. In most counties of the State, the citizens take a natural pride in the growing importance of the county town, as reflecting honor on, and giving position to the county; but in this, the case seems to be reversed, and the more mean and shabby the town looks, the better satisfied they are with its appearance; and some people living in the town are so short-sighted as to believe, or so dishonest as to pretend they believe the same thing, and encourage the opinion in others. They forget that every brick laid increases the taxable value of property, and is thus a direct benefit to the whole county and its funds.

But not only are they guilty of this folly or dishonesty, but they are guilty of the still greater one, of deceiving the people in regard to the opening of streets, and improvement of the town generally, by representing certain persons as favoring, and certain others as opposing the opening of streets. When a candidate for Commissioner travels the county upon the allegation that he is opposed to opening streets in Bloomsburg, we take it for granted that he is, upon the same principle, opposed to opening streets in Berwick, and in Catawissa, and in Centralia, and that he is opposed in like manner, to the general growth, and expansion, and prosperity of the whole county.

You might as well take for an officer old Rip Van Winkle himself, who slept for twenty years, and the people all being of the same stamp, he found upon awaking, everything just as he had left it, old, ofticky, dingy, tumble down; the same old tavern, the same old faded sign board, the same old horse tied to the same old worm-eaten post, and the same blear eyed old hostler giving the same old horse the same old drink of water out of the same old wooden bucket. Hurrah for old Rip Van Winkle!!

Streets are opened in Bloomsburg and in every other town in the same way that they are opened in Centre township, to wit: upon petition of the citizens, by viewers from other townships appointed by the Court, and who perform their duties under oath. All this fuss is therefore a charge of malfeasance against the gentlemen, among whom was Judge McReynolds himself, who have acted as the viewers. It is time such foolery was done with, and the people relieved from the senseless twaddle, and permitted to live in peace and harmony, with mutual interests and wishes.

So it is apparent too that the Commissioners have nothing to do with the opening of streets, either in the Townships, Towns or Boroughs; and the man who reports what he will or will not do on the subject, as Commissioner, is ignorant of his duties, and attempts to usurp power not belonging to him. The Court and the viewers determine the question of opening roads and streets, and we presume the Commissioner will not undertake to run *them*. He will have enough to do to mind his legitimate business and leave theirs to themselves.

This assumption of power remiuds us of Ritner's little boy—"Daddy, will we all be Governors now?" "No, you fool, only mammy and me."

Cheap Literature.

DURING the past week some twenty or more copies of the New York *Weekly Tribune* have been received at the Post Office in this place addressed to as many Democrats, who are informed by a printed notice in one of the columns, that the subscription therefor is paid until the 11th of November next, the small sum of five cents for postage being all that is necessary to secure its weekly reception.

We think we can perceive in this the hand of P. John, assisted, perhaps, by the Loyal League, who having driven from the party most of the men of weight, influence and standing in the town—whom the Dr. denominates as "drift wood" and "refuse," now wishes to recruit his shattered forces by a reinforcement of respectable Democrats.

This Weekly Tribune has undoubtedly been sent to such men as are deemed by P. John weak-kneed, and whose support it is thought can be purchased by a gratuitous supply of Radical literature for a few weeks. We trust that all Democrats to whom this sheet may have been sent, will duly appreciate the position to which P. John has assigned them, and that they will promptly repudiate both him and the rotten party to which he belongs. Let every man refuse to take his paper from the office, and thereby prove that his principles are not to be led estray by the pernicious doctrines of Horace Greeley, who during the war attempted to negotiate a dishonorable peace, and afterwards became the bail of Jefferson Davis.

We have no doubt that these twenty copies together with hundreds of others distributed in like manner, are duly credited to the "large circulation" of the *Tribune*; a cheap notoriety to which that journal is perfectly welcome. Let no Columbia county Democrat lend a helping hand to the disemination of such documents, or aid in poisoning the mind of his neighbor with the party falsehoods and slanders contained in its columns. We have need of all our strength in the coming campaign and it should be our constant aim to prevent defection in our own ranks and to encourage the approaches of such of the other party as may be disgusted with the corruption and extravagance of Radical rule.

A CURIOUS SIGHT.—*Twenty thousand dead Fish in the Canal.*—The State *Guard* says lately a curious and unusual sight was witnessed in the Susquehanna canal. From early morn until nightfall dead fish, turtles, frogs, and eels were floating down and the water changed to a beautiful green, and became so clear that the bottom could be seen without difficulty. It has been estimated that twenty or thirty thousand fish must have so floated down during the day. The real cause of this wholesale slaughter is as yet unknown. Some assert that it was caused by the sinking of a canal boat loaded with lime; others that a sulphur spring above Clark's Ferry suddenly burst yesterday morning; and others again that they were affected by coal oil refuse from a refinery near Rockville.

GOV. GEARY has decided not to call an extra session of the Legislature to reconstruct the Registry Law, lately decided unconstitutional.

"My Friends."

ON the 13th of July a riot broke out in New York. On the 14th of July Governor Seymour reached the city from Albany, issued a proclamation that the city and county were in a state of insurrection, the form of law necessary to such an exercise of power having been complied with. On the same day he issued an address to the people of the city, in which he informed them that riotous proceedings must and should be put down. So much for the written facts; now for other facts. At about 12 o'clock on the 14th a large crowd was listening about the *Tribune* office to a man who was haranguing them, inciting an attack on the *Tribune* building. At that moment, Governor Seymour appearing on the steps of the City Hall, they ran over, joined those in the Park, and to the loud cries of "Seymour, Seymour," the Governor responded. He said, "My friends;" what should he have said? There were no rioters before him; there was a mass of excited laboring men, believing that the draft was illegal, or if not illegal, inequitable and unjust. What was the exact way to talk to such men? First, to tell them that he had sent his adjutant to Washington to see that their rights should be protected. Second, to tell them to act as good citizens and secure safety to property and person.

Now why did the mob temporarily get the upperhand? Mayor Opdyke, whom Republicans can believe, proclaimed, July 15, that the riot "would "not have interrupted the peace for a "day but for the temporary absence of "all our organized local militia." Now let us see how the riot affected military operations. On the night of the 13th Lee crossed the Potomac and Meade did not pursue. Now let us turn to a venerable memory. Archbishop Hughes on the 17th addressed an assemblage. He began—"They call you rioters." He proceeded to tell them that he was their father. What kind of language was that? Was it wise or foolish? The Archbishop had lived long enough to know that, in addressing an excited body of men maddened with a real or fancied grievance, you soothe if you wish quiet, you denounce if you wish fight.

So much for the foolish gabble of Nye in the Senate Chamber and of the Republican press. It is utterly impossible for them to lash even their own adherents into folly on this subject. The only result of their talk is to demonstrate what insane noodles they all were five years ago.

Sunstroke.

THE following facts from the pen of Dr. Harris of New York, with reference to the prevention and treatment of sunstroke are of importance at this time, when so many are stricken down with the excessive heat:

1. When exposed to excessive heat the natural perspiration or sweating must not be checked. Let the sweat flow, and do not throw off all the flannel garments.

2. Wash the head and neck frequently in cold water, and if exposed to the sun or in any very hot place, wear upon the top of the head, under a hat or otherwise, a light handkerchief or other thin folds of cloth wet with cold water. Remember that the head and neck must be kept cool and also free from the pressure of tight clothing.

3. If headache, dizziness, a feeling of tightness across the forehead, a failing of sight, or a feeling of weakness and prostration ("giving out") occurs, let the person immediately go to a cool place and lie down, with the back and feet covered, and have a few quarts of cold water poured slowly upon the head and sides of the neck. If the symptoms are not at once relieved, send for the nearest good physician.

4. What to do until the physician comes. If the patient is still sweating, let him drink freely of cold black tea or coffee; tea is best. But if sweating has ceased there is very great danger. Then the head, face, neck and entire chest should be rapidly sponged with ice water, and a bag of powdered ice, well covered with a towel, should be kept under the head and back of the neck; give a mixture of the carbonate of ammonia (hartshorn) and muriate of ammonia, eight or ten grains of each in water, every ten or fifteen minutes, until the patient rallies or sweats.

A WORD OF CAUTION AND EXPLANATION.

Enfeebled, intemperate, poorly fed, overfed and irritable persons are most in danger of the fatal effect of heat. People who live and sleep in foul air, and unventilated places and who are overworked and underfed, and who use intoxicating drink and the habit of morning and evening drams, let good black tea and coffee, and good, nourishing and well-cooked food be regularly taken. Bathe the whole body early in the morning in order to have a clean skin and good natural sweating during the day. Laborers and others who have much to do should rise so early that they can have several rests and keep in the shade from eleven till four in these very hot days; and let this most important fact be remembered—namely, that by natural sweating (perspiration) the body is kept healthfully cool when exposed to these terrible heats, and that over exertion, passion, and all kinds of intemperance must be avoided.

In his note to the President of the Board of Health, Dr. Harris justly insists that the contractors, builders, and other great employers of labor, should be urged to be considerate to their men and give them the advice and the opportunity for rest which they now need. The fact that the first fifteen days of July have had an average or mean temperature ten degrees higher than has been experienced in more than twenty-five years, should lead all our fellow-citizens to use every means possible to encourage or enforce sanitary cleansing and the observance of the rules of health. Especially should these suggestions concerning sunstroke be heeded.—*Age.*

THE Philadelphia gas-strikers have succeeded in accomplishing their object; the Trustees of the gas-works having complied with their demands for increased compensation. Work was resumed Saturday.

THE contest between Horatio Seymour and Hiram S. Grant is simply one between brains and buttons. Grant has no qualification for the office beyond his military tinsel. Brains will win. They will beat buttons.

Address of the Democratic State Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, }
CLEARFIELD, Pa., July 21, 1868. }

Democrats of Pennsylvania:

THE HOUR FOR WORK HAS COME!

We earnestly invite you to organize for victory.

Attention to details, persevering energy, organization and discipline will bring triumph to your principles.

Zeal and perseverance in *every* Democrat, and thorough organization in *every* locality, are the true roads to success.

Superficial effort, noise and parade are valueless. The stake is a mighty one, and must be won by systematic work and business-like energy.

Pennsylvania is the battle-ground. At the October election the enemy will make their most determined contest.

You occupy the post of honor—the vanguard of the Democratic army. You have proven your ability to carry the State; and individual effort, faith in your principles and courage in their maintenance *now*, will enable you to count your majority by tens of thousands.

The drift of the tide is toward you; the evidences of changes are abundant; and it is apparent that the political revulsion now in progress will end in the utter overthrow of Radicalism.

Let us labor to deserve so propitious a result.

We invoke you, then, to energetic action, to close attention to the details of your organization, to the details of your organization, to the formation of clubs, to the conversion of voters, to the enthusiastic support of your candidates—Seymour, the statesman, and Blair the gallant soldier.

Let us recognize in their names the symbols of change, the representatives of hatred to Radicalism, and extending the hand of fellowship to all who will aid us in saving the republic, Conservatives and Democrats will move forward under their banner, as a mighty phalanx, united, determined and irresistible.

Let your warfare be aggressive. Defend nothing. The Radicals in power are responsible for the unhappy condition of our country. Charge upon them their extravagance and their crimes. Demand of them an account for your treasure wasted, your Union not restored, your race degraded, your business destroyed and your government prostituted.

Let your rallying cries be, a Government of white men; equal taxation; one currency for all.

Organize! Organize! Organize!
To work! To work! To work!

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Letter from General Hancock.

ST. LOUIS, July 13, 1868.

Major-General Hancock:

I deem it proper to direct your attention to statements made by the Radical press to the effect that you are greatly dissatisfied with the results of the National Democratic Convention. The object of the statements is to create an impression that you do not acquiesce in the judgment of the Convention. That your friends do not, and in consequence Seymour and Blair will not have their cordial support. I wish you to know, General, that I have taken the liberty to pronounce these statements false, and to assure those who have spoken with me on the subject, that nothing could cause you more regret than to find your friends, or any of them, less earnest in supporting the ticket which has been nominated than they would have been had your own name stood in the place of Mr. Seymour.

(Signed) S. T. GLOVER,
Newport, Rhode Island.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.

S. T. Glover.

MY DEAR SIR: I am greatly obliged for your favor of the 13th inst. Those who suppose that I do not acquiesce in the work of the National Democratic Convention, or that I do not sincerely desire the election of its nominees, know very little of my character. Believing as I really do, that the preservation of constitutional government depends on the success of the Democratic party in the coming election, were I to hesitate in its candid support, I feel I should not only falsify my own record, but commit a crime against my country. I never aspired to the Presidency on account of myself. I never sought its doubtful honors and certain labors and responsibilities merely for the position. My own wish was to promote, if I could, the good of the country, and to rebuke the spirit of revolution which had invaded every sacred precinct of liberty. When, therefore, you pronounced the statements in question false, you did exactly right. Principles, not men, is the motto for the rugged crisis in which we are now struggling. Had I been made the Presidential nominee I should have considered it a tribute, not to me, but to the principles which I had proclaimed and practiced; but shall I cease to revere those principles because by mutual political friends another has been appointed to put them into execution? Never, never. These, sir, are my sentiments, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, and I desire that all may know and understand them. I shall ever hold in grateful remembrance the faithful friends who, hailing from every section of the Union preferred me by their votes, and other expressions of confidence, both in and out of the Convention, and shall do them all justice to believe that they were governed by patriotic motives; that they did not propose simply to aggrandize my personal fortunes, but to serve their country through me, and that they will not suffer anything like personal preferences or jealousies to stand between them and their manifest duty. I have the honor to be, dear sir,

Very respectfully yours,
WINFIELD S. HANCOCK.

INFORMATION wanted of one U. S. Grant, or U. H. Grant, or, as he also calls himself, H. U. Grant, who left Washington a fortnight since. He stated to his friends that he was going West to "see a man." No man out West has seen him, and it is feared that he has been gobbled up by the police. Any intelligence concerning his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his bereaved party.

THE "party of false pretences" have just completed another little attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people. The proposed reduction of the army, like the rest of their plans for the decrease of expenses, has come to nothing. It simply means this; all officers of the army who fail to support Grant, will be dropped from the rolls after the Presidential election. Fall in, regulars *or fall out*!

CONGRESS adjourned on Monday last to meet September 21st next. The Radical party urged adjournment on the ground that the present legislation was ruining Grant's chances for the Presidency.

POLITICAL.

COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of the several Districts in Columbia county are requested to meet at the usual place of holding the general elections, on Saturday, the 1st day of August 1868, between the hours of three o'clock in the afternoon, and seven o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and elect by ballot two persons to represent the District in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg, on Monday, August 3d at 12 o'clock, noon; to select two Congressional Conferees to meet similar conferees from the other counties of the District, to nominate a candidate for Congress: two Representative conferees to meet similar conferees from the other county in the District to nominate a candidate for Member of Assembly; and to nominate one person for County Commissioner; one person for District Attorney; one person for Coroner; and one person for County Auditor: To be supported by the Democratic party at the coming election:

By order of the Committee. J. G. FREEZE, Chairman.

C. R. M'HENRY, J. C. WENNER,
G. W. UPP, J. G. QUICK,
R. J. MILLARD, E. J. ALBERTSON.
J. P. HANNON,

Democratic National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANCIS P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR-GENERAL:
CHARLES E. BOYLE,
OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR-GENERAL:
GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
COL. HIRAM R. KLINE,
ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:
GEORGE SCOTT,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
WILLIAM GRIER QUICK,
MONTOUR TOWNSHIP.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
STEPHEN POHE,
CENTRE TOWNSHIP.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
O. C. KAHLER,
OF BLOOMSBURG.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 25
Rye "	1 35
Corn "	1 25
Oats, "	80
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 60
Butter	35
Eggs	25
Tallow	10
Potatoes	1 80
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	10
Hams	22
Sides and Shoulders	17
Lard per pound	18
Hay per ton	10 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	6 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00
IRON—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$38
No. 2 "	$31
Bloom	$35

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, July 30, 1868.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.00@ 7.75
Northwestern extra	8.00@ 8.50
Northwestern family	9.00@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7.75@8.25
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8.50@ 9.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	10.00@12.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	12.50@14.00
Rye flour	$9.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₱ bus	$2.40@2.45
Southern " "	$2.60@2.75
California " "	$3.20
" white "	$3.15@3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₱ bus	$1.00@1.05
CORN—Yellow, "	$1.21@1.13
White, "	$1.17@1.17
OATS—₱ bus	80@88c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$29.50
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ₱ ₱	8½@9c
Smoked Hams, "	15@16c
" Shoulders ₱ ₱	13c
Lard, ₱ ₱	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₱ bus	$7.00@7.50
Timothyseed ₱ bus	$2.75
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₱ ₱	11c@11½c
Cows, at head	$45@$55
SHEEP—₱ ₱	6@6c
HOGS—₱ 100 ₱s	$14@$14.75

Deaths.

ROBBINS—At Harrisburg on the 25th inst., Mr. Wm. Robbins, aged 3 years, 6 m, 8 days.

Young Robbins was well known in this community, and was universally respected and beloved. We sympathize with his friends in their bereavement but doubt not that their loss is his gain; and that he has been called from this world by an All Wise Providence, that he might escape the pain and misery which his disease would otherwise have brought upon him. May he rest in peace.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP Store
NEW YORK CITY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST STOCK OF STRAW GOODS IN THIS CITY, WITHOUT DOUBT.

Millinery Goods, Ribbons, Silks, Flowers, Parasols, Yankee Notions, Skirts, Dress and Cloak Trimmings, and Fringes, all under regular prices. Ladies' Whalebone Corsets, at 50 cts., 75 cts. $1 00, and upwards, cheap.

☞ Milliners supplied. EDWARD RIDLEY,
369, 311 & 313½ Grand, 66, 68 & 70 Allen Streets,
June 12,'68. Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

Communicated.

BENTON, July 20, 1868.

LEGISLATIVE.

VOTERS OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—This subject manifests more interest during this campaign than usual. There is more to be gained or lost in the contest from your choice, than you may suppose. Some reflection may enable you to act judiciously. Col. H. R. Kline is violently assailed by a few designing politicians who care not so much for his success or defeat because *he* is not the man they are after. There are other influences brought to bear against him outside of our district for the same purpose.

The assault is not upon Kline, but upon Senator Buckalew, hoping to triumph over him with the defeat of Col. Kline. They dare not openly denounce the Hon. Senator, for the people are with him, and they know it. All indirect means are resorted to bring about his defeat, by bringing out candidates by no means friendly to him. The object in this contest, is to make his chances less, for re-election to the United States Senate, this coming winter. Fellow Democrats, we have no better man in the old Keystone State, or one who deserves higher honors than Charles R. Buckalew. He is second to none for developed administrative abilities or statesmanship. Our country is proud of him, our State is proud of him, our country boasts of him, and in the English Parliament his speeches are quoted and praised. He has done more for you and your country politically, and in many cases individually, both helping you to position and out of difficulties, than any other man. Now is the time to stand by him. BACK TOWNSHIP.

MRS. AUGUST BELMONT is the daughter of Commodore Perry.

And doubtless that is one of the reasons' Gust is such a glorious democrat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The great amount of time consumed by the ladies in dressing and arranging their hair must make any article which would lessen their labor particularly desirable. Bing's Vegetable Ambrosia leaves the hair in such condition as to render the dressing and arranging a very easy matter. It imparts to it that splendid glossy appearance so much admired, cleanses the scalp from dandruff and all humors, and prevents baldness; promotes its growth and restores gray hair to its original color. 4t

*From the "ARGUS," Albany, N.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1868.

CONVENTION NOTICE.

OWING to the unfinished state of the Court Rooms, the Democratic County Convention will assemble in Snyder's Hall, on Monday, August third, at one o'clock P. M., on the ringing of the Court House bell.

JOHN G. FREEZE,
Chairman Standing Committee.

MRS. E. W. WYNKOOP's Fall Term of Select School will open Aug. 3rd, Monday next.

WE trust that good, true men will be selected as Delegates on Saturday next and then whatever be their decision, the people will respect it.

THE *Honorable* Levi L. Tate having taken silent advantage of the labors of Col. Freeze years ago, now for a base and sinister purpose, attempts to betray and hopes to injure his friend and associate.

THE Locusts made their appearance here in small numbers on Sunday last. They are the first we have observed within the limits of the town,although they have been seen for some time past on the adjoining farms.

THE only charge against Col. Kline is that he voted for the repeal of the Tonnage Tax. The *record* shows he did not; our friends may safely "bet their pile" on the correctness of our assertion. See the vote in another column.

WE would call attention to the advertisement, to be found in another column, of the opening of the State Normal School. All necessary information concerning the School can be obtained from Prof. Henry Carver.

WE are glad to notice that R. Bruce Ricketts, late Lieut. Col. First Pa. Artillery has been brevetted Colonel by the President for gallant conduct in the field. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. This is a proper, though long delayed testimonial to one of Pennsylvania's most gallant soldiers.

A FESTIVAL was held at the Lutheran church in this town, during three evenings of last week ending on Saturday. The attendance was very good, and the demand for the tempting eatables etc. displayed was steady until the close. The receipts amounted to $280 which will be used for the benefit of the Church.

SOME *genius* has imagined that Montour County will not support Col. Kline, if nominated. He may rest assured that the noble Democracy there after the example of Tate & Co., have no disposition to "bolt." Having faithfully stood by Montour's choice two years ago, she will not "go back" on Columbia now.

THE great crime of the *Columbian* is its steady opposition to P. John; its adherence to the regularly nominated ticket, and its warm support of Senator Buckalew. We assert a well known fact that in 1866 this office printed the Democratic ticket for the whole County, all those from the other office having Tate's name on them instead of Chalfant's. Choose, Democrats, between us.

A DELEGATION of the Mechanics' Association of this place accompanied by the Bloomsburg Brass Band, attended the recent celebration of the Mechanics' Associations in Milton. At Catawissa they were joined by the Society of that place. A grand parade took place on their arrival at Milton, after which dinner was served, and speeches made. Gov. Geary who was expected, was not present.

Two brothers named James and John Breahney were placed in jail on Tuesday last under peculiar circumstances. James is accused by John, of having, on the night of June 7th, set fire to the stable of Jos. M. Freck in Conyngham Township, whereby that building with its contents was entirely destroyed. John is imprisoned for want of security to keep the peace, on charges preferred by his brother James.

C. M. VANDERSLICE and Wm. Trivepiece having purchased the territory of Columbia and Montour counties with the right to manufacture and sell Talbot's Patent Farm and Railroad Gate, are now prepared to offer farm rights at reasonable rates. Farmers would do well by examining, because it is cheaper than an ordinary pair of bars, and works like a charm. A full sized gate can be seen opposite the American House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

FALLING IN LINE.—We published last week the manly letter of Senator Doolittle to Mr. Ostrander of Danville, counselling all Conservative Republicans to support Seymour and Blair, as the only hope for a restoration of constitutional Government. This week we publish a letter from General Hancock, in which that *beau ideal* of a soldier pledges his support to the Democratic platform and ticket. Soldiers now, as during the rebellion, dare follow where Hancock leads.

IT was hardly necessary for Levi L. Tate to write down, and publish over his signature, that Col. Freeze wrote the article published in his paper six or seven years ago. Nobody ever accused Tate of either writing or understanding it. All the effect his letter has had was, to establish beyond all doubt, the fact that Levi is no gentleman. A man who will betray editorial secrets, publish private correspondence, or retail fabulous confidential conversations is equally contemptible, and unfit to associate with gentlemen.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of the Club was held on Monday last. Two fine engravings of the Democratic Candidates, Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, were presented to the Club by Mr. David Lowenberg. After receiving the reports of various Committees the Club proceeded to the consideration of new business. A resolution was offered by Mr. Billmyer relative to the election of Delegates at the ensuing Delegate election. Objection being made to its reception, it was ruled out of order by the President. An amendment was then offered by Mr. Barkley, which after warm debate, participated in by many of the members, was finally withdrawn. The Club then adjourned.

ALL the "Bolters" oppose Kline; all of Senator Buckalew's enemies oppose Kline; all the men who scratched their tickets in 1866 oppose Kline. Is it safe to trust them with power *now?*

DR. J. R. EVANS who recently purchased the stock of merchandise of Rev. A. Hartman, will sell the same at the Store on Main Street on Thursday the 6th of August next.

THE same sheet that slanders Col. Kline, in its issue of July 1st alludes to Sen. Buckalew as "a political gambler and trickster." Will the party place power in the hands of Mr. Buckalew's avowed enemies?

REV. A. HARTMAN has sold out the interest in his stove and tin shop, on Main Street Bloomsburg, to Dr. J. R. Evans.

The business will be conducted by A. Hartman Agent.

THAT prince of Democrats, David Lowenberg, Esq., at the Club meeting on Monday evening, presented the Club with magnificent steel engravings of Gov. Seymour and Gen. Blair. The Club Room has got to be quite an institution.

IT is alleged that Col. Freeze charged Mr. Kline with fraud and corruption six years ago. The charge is false, and comes with bad grace from men who defended Mr. Kline at the time. The Star of the North, under Jacoby, was his warm advocate.

A GENTLEMAN in Benton proposes to spring the street question on the voters there on the morning of the delegate election. He admits it is neither fair nor honest, but no matter for that. Now had he not better prove that commissioners open the streets?

THE co-operative store in Bentown, near Millville, at the end of its first quarter, pays 10 per cent. on the stock invested, and, in addition to that, 6¾ per cent. dividends on sales.

C. W. WALKER, Sec.
Millville, July 31,'68.

THE Radical Congressional Committee have already commenced blackmailing office-holders to support Grant. Our friend Sanders at Berwick, Shoemaker at Buck Horn, and others have had assessments made on them. When they contribute "may we be there to see."

NEARLY one thousand dollars were lately assessed for less than an acre of farming land in Centre Township, given as damages in the opening of a road. We hear no objection made in Centre Township, to getting the one thousand dollars nearly, for about one hundred, or less, dollars worth of land.

WAS'NT the gentlemanly Levi L. Tate, who betrays the secrets of his editorial sanctum, in favor of opening streets in Bloomsburg? And did'nt Billmeyer,and Jacoby,and Barkley and Coleman support him? And are they not now cheek by jowl, writing letters, betraying confidences, and trying to deceive the people?

As the train of cars in which were the members of the Bloomsburg Mechanics' Association,was a nearing Danville on theretum from the celebration in Milton, some scoundrel fired a pistol into one of the cars, the ball passing within three inches of a lady's head. Nothing is known of the perpetrator of this cowardly outrage, nor can any cause be assigned for the deed.

MASONIC.—On Monday last, the opening of a Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry took place at the Lodge in this town. This completes the chain of Masonicdegrees conferred in this place.The following Masons assisted in the opening exercises, Geo. Griscom G. H. P. M. Nisbet, G. H. K., J. Simpson, G. H. T. J. A. Simpson, G.H. Sec. Edward Masson, G. Marshal, Andrew Robins Jr. G. H. Scribe, Daniel Thompson, P. G. H. P.

VOTERS BEWARE!—Before you cast your ballots reflect whether or not you are aiding the open and avowed enemies of Senator Buckalew, men who two years ago leagued with the Radicals "to break down the Buckalew despotism," as they called itand who made the agreement to vote for Mercur against Elwell if the Radicals would support Tate. See the "secret circular" and bogus ticket as printed by them under that agreement.

THE OLD PLACE.—Lowenberg is on hand as usual with all the new summer goods which the fashions have produced. His linen goods will keep you comfortably, if there is any comfort in you. His clothes will fit you and will wear well, two qualities which are at all times difficult to obtain. Don't fail to stop and see him before purchasing elsewhere or you will have cause to repent. His prices cannot be surpassed nor can the quality of his goods.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY!—To save money is to make it, and no better way is known to us to save money than to buy your clothes of Chemberlin. He has always the best goods for the lowest market prices, and more than this he never deceives you. His stock is complete in all respects, and always contains the "latest things out." A fine assortment of linen shirts, handkerchiefs and gentlemen's furnishing goods, just received. Call on him.

A NUMBER of Democrats of Orange township, met at the School House in Orangeville, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club.

James M. Harman Esq. was called to the chair, and William Snyder chosen Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Conner, the chair appointed William Belles Esq. John Van Liew and Thomas M'Henry, a Committee to report permanent officers, at an adjourned meeting to be held on Tuesday evening next, (August 4th,) at the same place.

FOR a week or two we have been compelled to depart from our usual course, and to reply to some of the slanders circulated against this paper and it's friends. This has been done in self defence. We wish it to be distinctly understood, however, that we have assailed no candidate, and will cordially support the nominees, whoever they may be, as we have always done. We will have no quarrel against any paper nor against any Democrat, and it is vain to attack us in hopes of creating one. Our whole aim is to vanquishh our common enemy, the Radical Party. Those who try to force a quarrel on us, are not true Democrats.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

—A map of busy life,
—Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. LXVII.

GRANT'S VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

AFTER the memorable Mine Run campaign the army of the Potomac went into winter quarters in the vicinity of Brandy Station, on the Orange and Alexandria R. R. The Rapidan, a small but impetuous stream, divided the two armies. The Winter and Spring were spent in recruiting, reorganizing and consolidating commands, and making the necessary preparations for a vigorous Spring campaign. Since Gettysburg, ten months before, no general engagement had been fought, a fact in itself sufficient to silence those who slandered Gen. M'Clellan on accoun of his "slowness."

The old First Corps, once commanded by the gallant Reynolds, and which was nearly exterminated in the first engagement at Gettysburg, was consolidated with the Fifth Corps, though retaining its badge. The men complained bitterly of this arrangement, but were too good soldiers to resist what was manifestly for the good of the service. The Third Corps, Sickles', was joined to the Second, commanded by Hancock. French's Division, which joined the Third Corps after the battle of Gettysburg, was given to Sedgwick who commanded the Sixth. The breaking up of the Third Corps caused intense dissatisfaction. Since Gettysburg there had been a bad feeling between Meade and Sickles, and the men under the latter believed their organization was sacrificed through ill-will to their General. This Corps, also, by means of an "Art Union," and other associations among the Generals and inferior officers, presented a more formidable organization, perhaps, than it was proper to have in an army in the field.

At the opening of the campaign, therefore, the Army consisted of three Corps; the Second containing the old Third, and commanded by Hancock; the Fifth, containing the First, and commanded by Warren; the Sixth containing French's Division, commanded by Sedgwick. In addition, Burnside's old Corps—the Ninth which had long rendezvoused at Annapolis,and to which many new regiments and a Division of negroes had been added, was ready to join us at a moment's notice. Sykes, French, Newton, and some other Generals of less note were relieved. The Cavalry was consolidated under Sheridan, and a large Artillery Reserve formed under Col. Burton. The Corps averaged about 30,000 men, exclusive of Artillery and Cavalry. Lee's Army numbered 52,626 men, foot, horse, and artillery, or less than one-third of our force. The equipments and *esprit du corps* of our army were splendid, the ten months of comparative inaction having disposed officers and men towards an active campaign.

Meade commanded the Army under the supervision of Grant. The presence of the latter excited no enthusiasm. The Army of the Potomac having been led successively by M'Dowell, M'Clellan, Pope, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade, would not go into exstacies over the Lieutenant General until he had proved his title to their love in their presence. While giving him full credit for his achievements in the West,they believed he would find a more stubborn foe in the rebel Army of Virginia than he had foun d West, and a more skillful General in Lee than he found in Bragg or Pemberton.

The forward movement commenced on the third of May, 1864; a few days later than Hooker commenced his Chancellorsville movement in 1863, *and six weeks later* than M'Clellan commenced his campaign of '62, the lateness of which was so much censured by newspaper tacticians. The utmost caution was observed to prevent the enemy from discovering our movements, and no huts or other material were allowed to be burned, as that would attract the enemy's attention. Just before starting an appropriate order from Gen. Meade was read to the troops. It was temperate in tone, and avoided the bombast generally used on such occasions. During the night the Army was massed at different fords on theRapidan, ready to push over the river on the appearance of daylight.

On Wednesday the 4th, our Corps,—Hancock's—crossed the the Rapidan on pontoons at Ely's Ford, without opposition. We were all surprised at this, because the river formed a splendid line of defence. Lee was evidently saving his small army for hard work elsewhere. Our road took us over the Chancellorsville battle-ground, and by a wonderful coincidence we parked our Battery on the same ground where exactly one year before we were in line of battle engaging the enemy. The spot was full of interest. At this point battery after battery had been massed, the horses sent to the rear, and entrenchments made of logs,timber-chests knap-sacks, dead horses, and whatever else would stop a bullet or shell. Here the gallant Whipple fell, and here the enemy made so many desperate attempts to break our lines. A few hundred yards to the front were the ruins of the Chancellor house and over the whole country was scattered the usual *debris* of a battle-field. The enemy had levelled the entrenchments after Hooker's retreat.

The troops were in motion at daylight of Thursday, the 5th. The day was fine though intensely hot. Our Corps, leaving the main road marched in a southerly direction, passing by some ore-mines and a dilapidated furnace. We soon halted and formed a line of battle, but shortly afterwards countermarched. Our orders had been to push on to Shady Grove Church, where we expected to connect our lines with the rest of the Army. Grant having successfully crossed the river, desired to be "out of the Wilderness," and had no idea that Lee would assume the offensive in its fastnesses. In this,he was mistaken for although Lee's flank was turned,he at once concentrated his three Corps in the Wilderness,forming a new front. Hancock's Corps having been recalled, it took up position at once on the left of Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps on the Brock Road, which cut the Orange plank road at right angles. We found A. P. Hill's Corps, in our immediate front, and it soon became evident that *we must fight*, and on the enemy's chosen field. The ground selected by Lee was in a dense *chapparal*, which covers this country for miles and is called "the Wilderness. The thick undergrowth not only prevents the use of artillery and cavalry, in which arms we were undoubtedly superior, but concealed the enemy's movements, and enabled them to mass their troops on any part of the line without observation. Success or disaster at different points could not be noted, nor commands rapidly communicated. In fact all we could do was to *bush-whack* on a grand scale, in which they were undoubtedly our superiors, not only on account of their practice, but because they possessed perfect knowledge of the country and roads. Lee, also, by preventing us from using our artillery,deprived us of an immense amount of strength, as we had 200 pieces, with calibers ranging from 10 to 32 pounders.

QUIEN SABE?

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ELIJAH R. WILSON DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Elijah R. Wilson, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia Co. deceased, have been granted by the Register of said co. to T.J. Hutchinson of Fishingcreek twp. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

THOMAS J. HUTCHINSON,
June 19,'68-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia In the matter of the estate of Harriet Yoult late of Columbia co., Pa. The Auditor appointed by the Court will meet the Creditors at the office of E. R. Ikeler,in Bloomsburg to make distribution amongst Creditors on FRIDAY, the 31st day of JULY next.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

GEO. S. COLEMAN, Auditor.
July 3,'68-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANDREW MELICK, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Melick, late of Mt. Pleasant twp., Columbia co., deceased,have been granted by the Register of said county to Samuel Creasy of Mifflinville. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

JACOB MELICK,
July 3,'68-6t. Administrator.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia,in the matter of the estate of Joseph Hayhurst deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Sam'l Achenbach, Administrator of Jo. Hayhurst deceased, among the creditors of said intestate, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on THURSDAY, 6th of Aug., A. D 1868 at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his office in Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pa.

All persons having claims against the estate are hereby required to present to the Auditor, or on failure to present the same be forever debarred from coming in for a share of the said estate.

C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
July 10,'68

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—

Among the records of the Orphan's Court in and for said County, it is therein contained: In the matter of the account of John Levan, one of the administrators of Daniel Levan, deceased. May 6, 1868, on motion of Mr. Clark, C. G. Barkley Esq., appointed auditor on exceptions. Certified from the Records May 14, 1868.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O.C.

Notice is hereby given, that I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Bloomsburg, on Thursday, the 6th day of Aug. next, at 9 o'clock a. m., where and when all parties interested will appear and be heard.

July 10,'68. C. G. BARKLEY, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MARY C. PETERMAN, DECEASED.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mary C.Peterman late of Sugarloaf twp., Columbia Co., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Sarah A. Peterman of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment.

SARAH A. PETERMAN,
June 26,'68-6t. Administratrix.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphan's Court for the County of Columbia, Guardian Account of Thomas Hull guard ian of the persons and estates of Elemor, Elizabeth, Agnes and Mary Ann Reilly.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to Audit, settle and adjust the account of Thomas Hull guardian of the persons and Estate of Elenor, Elizabeth, Agnes and Mary Ann Reilly, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Thursday, August 6th A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Robert E. Clark, Esq., in the town of Bloomsburg in said county of Columbia.

E. H. BALDY,
Bloomsburg, June 26,'68-4t. Auditor.

[BERWICK GAZETTE COPY.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Silas D. Edgar, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Silas D. Edgar, of Espytown, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at Bloomsburg, the 17th day of July, 1868.

J. B. ROBISON,
July 17,'68-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania in the matter of Isaac Yetter, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Yetter, of Mainville, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
July 17,'68-3t. Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the matter of Henry H. Hunsberger, bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry H. Hunsberger, of Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at Bloomsburg, the 17th day of July, 1868.

M. WHITMYER,
July 17'68-3t Assignee.

SIMON P. KASE for THEO. KASE vs. H. W. M'REYNOLDS. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Fi-Fa No. 6 May T. 1868.

BEAVER CR. COAL CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed on another by the said Court, to distribute the fund arising from the Sheriff's sale of the personal property of Dell, and ordered to report at open Court; will attend at the Register's office in Bloomsburg, on Wednesday, Aug. 5th 1868, for the purpose of making said distribution. All persons are hereby required to make their claims to said fund before the Auditor at the time specified or to be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

C. E. BROCKWAY,
July 10,'68. Auditor.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JACOB CREASY, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts,and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court,notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 12th day of Aug., 1868 at 9 o'clock a.m., before E. Overton, Esq., Register, at the Exchange Hotel in Bloomsburg, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given, that the Second and Third meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 29th sections of said Act, will be had before said Register, upon the same day, at the same place.

S. C. MCCANDLESS,
Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.
July 24,'68-2w

COLUMBIA COUNTY SS.

SEAL. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Elizabeth Baylor,Jno Baylor,Elizabeth intermarried with Peter Heimbach, Tracy Baylor, Joseph Baylor, Eli Baylor, Milton, North'd, Co., Pa., Jacob Baylor (residing in Indiana Co., Pa., Catharine Baylor, Daniel Baylor, Samuel Baylor, residing in the South Branch, Peter Baylor, residing in Montour Co., Pa., David Baylor, residing in Montour Co., Pa., and Elizabeth Heimbach, Adam Heimbach and Jane Heimbach Heirs and descendants of John Baylor late of Montour township, deceased,and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphans Court to be held at Bloomsburg, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said John Baylor deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by the inquest duly awarded by the said court, and returned by the Sheriff or show cause why the same should not be sold. And hereof fail not. Witness the Hon. Wm. Elwell, President of our said Court, the seventh day of May A. D. 1868.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk O. C.
July 24,'68-3t.

☞ FOR NEAT AND CHEAP JOB PRINTING, CALL AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

MERCHANDISE.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Fresh arrival of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
DAVID LOWENBERG

invites attention to his stock of

CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.

at his store on

Main Street, two doors above the American House Bloomsburg, Pa.,

where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

Including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome

DRESS GOODS.

consisting of

BOX, SACK, ROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH COATS AND PANTS.

of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of

FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES

He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of

CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,

which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description, fine and cheap. His case s Jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of

CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

DAVID LOWENBURG.

MERCHANDISE.

NOTICE IS HEBEBY GIVES

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale

AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb8'67.

NEW CABINET WARE HOUSE.

THE undersigned takes this method to inform the public that he has opened a

NEW FURNITURE WARE HOUSE

in the Waller Brick Building, on Main Street,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

Which he has purchased and intends to keep permanently filled with Furniture of

CITY AND HOME MANUFACTURE.

IT COMPRISES OF

BED MATRESSES,
SOFAS, LOUNGES
MARBLE TOP CENTRE TABLES
CHAIRS—CUSHIONED, CANE BOTTOMED,
AND WOOD BOTTOMED.
EXTENSION TABLES, LOOKING GLASSES,
PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

In fact a full assortment of

READY-MADE COFFINS

of all sizes, and of

EVERYTHING IN THE LINE OF HIS TRADE

All of which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The public are invited to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEORGE W. CORELL.
Bloomsburg, August 16, 1867.

CLOTHES BY MACHINERY.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new and approved method of making clothes by a system based upon mathematical principles, which renders it impossible to be otherwise than perfectly accurate He claims for this method the following advantages.

FIRST.

Perfect accuracy.

SECOND.

A saving of two thirds of the time usually taken to cut out the cloth.

THIRD.

Ability to measure any figure so as to insure a good fit.

FOURTH.

That it does away with the necessity of being measured more than once, as often is the ca from the misapprehension or mistake of t measurer.

He would urge the public to give it a trial,as i, is satisfied that it will give perfect satisfaction. He will be happy to exhibit and explain its working at any time to visitors.

J. W. ITHEMBERLIN
March 20, 1868 Main St., below Market.

H. C. HOWER,

has opened a first-class

BOOT, SHOE, HAT CAP, AND FUR STORE.

at the old stand on Main Street, Bloomsburg,a few doors above the Court House. His stock is composed of the very latest and best styles ever offered to the citizens of Columbia County. He can accommodate the public with the following goods at the lowest rates. Men's heavy double soled stoga boots, men's double and single tap soled kip boots, men's heavy stoga shoes of all kinds, men's fine boots and shoes of all grades, boy's double soled boots and,shoes of all kinds, men's glove kid balmoral shoes,men's, women's, boys's and misses' lasting gaiters, women's glove kid Polish very fine,women's morocco Balmorals and calf shoes, women's very fine kid buttoned gaiters. In short loods of all descriptions both pegged and sewed.

He would also call attention to his fine assortment of

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND NOTIONS,

which comprises all the new and popular varieties at prices which cannot fail to suit all. These goods are offered at the lowest cash rates and will be guaranteed to give satisfaction. A call is solicited before purchasing elsewhere as it is believed that better bargains are to be found than at any other place in the county.

Dec. 6'67

BOOK AGENTS WANTED

To solicit orders for Dr.Wm. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. The only edition published in America, condensed by Dr. Smith's own hand. In one large Octavo volume, illustrated with over 125 steel and wood engravings.

Agents and subscribers see that you get the genuine edition by Dr. Smith.

The Springfield Republican says, this edition published by Messrs. Hurt & Co.,is the genuine thing.

The Congregationalist says, whoever wishes to get, in the cheapest form, the best Dictionary of the Bible should buy this.

Agents are meeting with unparalleled success. We employ no General Agents, and offer extra inducements to Canvassers. Agents will see the advantage of dealing directly with the Publishers. For descriptive circulars with full particulars and terms, address the Publishers

J. B. BURR & CO.,
May 30,'68-3m Hartford, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

All persons are hereby notified not to enter on the premises of the undersigned for the purpose of hunting or shooting game. Any person trespassing after the publication of this notice, upon the premises or either of the undersigned will be prosecuted. The taking of fruit is also forbidden

HEMLOCK TOWNSHIP.

Sylvester Pursel,	Hiram Appleman,
John Miller,	Wm. Everly,
Tom Girton,	John Pursing,
David W. Armstrong,	Harry Grotz,
Daniel Yocum,	

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Mathias Appleman,	David Winner,
George W. Correll,	Moses Coffman,

July 3,'68-4t

FARMERS!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

It contains three per cent. of Ammonia, an ample quantity to give activity without injury to the vegatation, and a large percentage of soluble Bone Phosphate of Lime, together with Potash and Soda, the essential elements of a COMPLETE MANURE. The increased sales by farmers who are using it with highly satisfactory results is a sure guarantee of its value. Price, $50 per ton of 10 bags 200 lbs each. Send for a pamphlet. Address

THE ALTA VELA GUANO CO.
37 Broadway, N.Y.

LOUIS BROWN. CHAS. J. EWALD.

BROWN & EWALD,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Cor. Third & Vine Stress,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 29, 1868-6mos.

GET THE BEST.

Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod is the best protection against disaster by lightning ever invented. The subscriber is agent for the above invention, and all orders by mail or in person will be promptly attended to.

May 15,'68 F. E. BIDLEMAN.

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE PLACE

to get your money back in good goods at low prices is at

L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Delaines, Calicoes, Muslins, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Hoop Skirts of all kinds, embracing extra sizes, Linen Cuffs and Collars for ladies.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A fresh invoice of Paper Collars and Cuffs, new styles, Linen Shirt fronts for Men and Boys.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new invoice of Crockery, Queensware, Yellowware, etc.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

A new installment of Hams, Dried Beef, Cod Fish and Mackerel.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

The best $1.00 Syrup in the town.

JUST RECEIVED

JUST RECEIVED

Fresh Dried Fruits, Apples, Peaches, pared and unpared, Blackberries, Prunes, White Beans, Barley and Hominy.

WANTED

Butter, Eggs and Lard; for a prime article cash will be paid.

GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.
GOODS SOLD AT A SMALL ADVANCE.

FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.
FOR CASH OR READY PAY.

AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.
AT L. T. SHARPLESS'S STORE.

Bloomsburg, March 26, 1868.

BLOOMSBURG LITERARY INSTITUTE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

HENRY CARVER, A. M., Principal and Proprietor,
Professor of Philosophy, &c.

Miss Sarah A. Carver, Preceptress,
Teacher of French, Botany and ornamental branches.

Isaac O. Best, A. B.,
Professor of Ancient Languages

Charles E. Rice, A. B.,
Professor of Mathematics.

F. M. Bates,
Teacher of Book-keeping & English branches.

Miss Alice M. Carver,
Teacher of instrumental Music.

Miss——
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Miss Julia Guest,
Teacher in Primary Department.

Spring term commences April 13th, 1868.
March 20,'68.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in

LIGHT STREET

of goods in the line of a fresh stock

MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS

in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to

COLOR STRAW HATS

on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.

MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY

has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of

FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,

ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.

May 1,'68.

OLD FRIENDS & NEW FRIENDS,

THIS WAY!!

A. Hartman's new Store Rooms on Main St., below Market.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
&c., &c., &c.

Also, a new and good supply of STOVES AND TINWARE. Having secured a well-known and superior workman, is prepared to make new work, and repairing to order.

SPOUTING MADE TO ORDER.

All as cheap for cash or trade as the cheapest. Call and see. First shore on west end of South Main St.

April 10,'68. A. HARTMAN, Agent.

HENDERSHOTT'S PHARMACY.

OPPOSITE AMERICAN HOUSE.

Where may be found a complete assortment of fresh and pure

DRUGS

MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, COLORS, OILS, WINDOW-GLASS, LAMPS, LANTERN , SODAS, SOAPS, ALCOHOL, WINES & LIQUORS SYRUPS,

PERFUMERY, TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

which are offered at old time prices. Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Jan 3'68-1y.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES.

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

UNION HOTEL,

ROHRSBURG, PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate its friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords.

JAMES V GILLASPIE.
July 3,'68-1f

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,

Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 503 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HENRY WOLF, E. C. BARTON.
(Successors to S. C. Shive.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING Leased the Planing Mill and Machine Shop formerly occupied by S. C. Shive, will continue the business of manufacturing

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDING, Brackets &c. We are also prepared to furnish dressed flooring, shingles and all other lumber required in the construction of buildings. All kinds of turning done at short notice. Bills for joist and other frame stuff filled with promptness and care. Orders respectfully solicited.

April 17,'68. WOLF & BARTON.

SCHUTZE & LUDOLFF,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1859)

Manufacturers of the new patent MONITOR PLATE PIANO FORTE, patented February 9th, 1866. Warranted six years.

Warerooms, 24 Broome St., New York.

The patent Monitor Plate ranges in their peculiar construction somewhat in accordance, and their merit consists in the wires passing being supported by the iron frame, allowing a larger space for the sounding board than is possessed by any other kind of Pianos. By this means the quantity as well as the quality of the tone is largely increased.

These Pianos have been pronounced by the best judges to be unrivalled for

POWER AND SWEETNESS OF TONE,

Easy and agreeable touch and beauty of finish.

Most flattering certificates of excellence from Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosch, Vieuxtemps, and a large number of the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs. From long experience and superior facilities for Manufacturing, we are enabled to offer our pianos at as low prices as are asked by inferior makers.

Send for circular and price list.

Mar.6'68-1y

TORRINGTON & HODGKINS'

RAW BONE

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A STANDARD MANURE FOR ALL FIELD AND GRAIN CROPS.

Having within the past year greatly increased and improved our facilities for grinding bones and manufacturing, we are prepared to furnish the farmer and Fertilizerman a superior article of SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Our manufactory has been thoroughly tested the past season by practical men of our immediate neighborhood and elsewhere, and in every case the result has been entirely satisfactory.

Our process of pulverizing, whereby it is prepared for and guaranteed

TO PASS THROUGH ANY DRILL,

obviates an objection which attaches to many fertilizers, and secures to the farmer a sa

For the Young Folks.

The Dancing Shoes.

OVER the seas and far away there is a fine country that neither you nor I, nor anybody else that we know, ever saw; but a very great king once reigned there who had no son at all, but had twelve most beautiful daughters. Now this king had no queen to help him to take care of all these twelve young ladies; and so you may well think that they gave him no little trouble. They slept in twelve beds, all in a row, in one room: and when they went to bed the king always went up, and shut and locked the door. But for all this care that was taken of them, their shoes were every morning found to be quite worn through, as if they had been danced in all night; and yet nobody could find out how it happened, or where they could have been.

Then the king, you may be sure, was very angry at having to buy so many new shoes; and he made it known to all the land, that if anybody could find out where it was that the princesses danced in the night, he should have the one he liked best of the whole twelve for his wife, and should be king after his death; but that whoever tried, and could not, after three days and nights, make out the truth, should be put to death.

A king's son soon came. He was well lodged and fed, and in the evening was taken to the chamber next to the one where the princesses lay in their twelve beds. There he was to sit and watch where they went to dance; and in order that nothing might pass without his hearing it, the door of his chamber was left open. But the prince soon fell asleep; and when he awoke in the morning, he found that the princesses had all been dancing, for the soles of their shoes were full of holes. The same thing happened the second and third nights: so the king soon had this young gentleman's head cut off.

After him came many others; but they had all the same luck, and lost their lives in the same way.

Now it chanced that an old soldier, who had been wounded in battle, and could fight no longer, passed through this country; and as he was travelling through a wood, he met a little old woman, who asked him where he was going. "I hardly know where I am going, or what I had better do," said the soldier; "but I think I should like very well to find out where it is that these princesses dance, about whom people talk so much; and then I might have a wife, and in time I might be a king, which would be a mighty pleasant sort of a thing for me in my old days." "Well, well," said the old dame, nodding her head, "that is no very hard task: only take care not to drink the wine that one of the princesses will bring to you in the evening; and as soon as she leaves you, you must seem to fall fast asleep."

Then she gave him a cloak, and said, "As soon as you put that on you will become invisible; and you will then be able to follow the princesses wherever they go, without their being at all aware of it." When the soldier heard this he thought he would try his luck: so he went to the king, and said he was willing to undertake the task.

He was as well lodged as the others had been, and the king ordered fine royal robes to be given him; and when the evening came, he was led to the outer chamber. Just as he was going to lie down, the eldest of the princesses brought him a cup of wine; but the soldier slily threw it all away, taking care not to drink a drop. Then he laid himself down on his bed, and in a little while began to snore very loud, as if he was fast asleep. When the twelve princesses heard this they all laughed heartily; and the eldest said, "This fellow, too, might have done a wiser thing than lose his life in this way!" Then they rose up and opened their drawers and boxes, and took out all their fine clothes, and dressed themselves at the glass; and put on the twelve pair of new shoes that the king had just bought them, and skipped about as if they were eager to begin dancing. But the youngest said, "I don't know how it is, but though you are so happy, I feel very uneasy; I am sure some mischance will befall us." "You simpleton!" said the eldest, "you are always afraid; have you forgotten how many king's sons have already watched us in vain? As for this soldier he had one eye shut already, when he came into the room; and even if I had not given him his sleeping draught he would have slept soundly enough."

When they were all ready, they went and looked at the soldier; but he snored on, and did not stir hand or foot so they thought they were quite safe; and the eldest went up to her own bed, and clapped her hands, and the bed sank into the floor, and a trap-door flew open. The soldier saw them going down through the trap-door, one after another, the eldest leading the way; and thinking he had no time to lose, he jumped up, put on the cloak which the old fairy had given him, and followed them. In the middle of the stairs he trod on the gown of the youngest, and she cried out, "All is not right some one took hold of my gown." "You silly thing!" said the eldest; "it was nothing but a nail in the wall."

Then down they all went, and then ran along a dark walk, till they came to a door; and there they found themselves in a most delightful grove of trees; and the leaves were all of silver, and glittered and sparkled beautifully. The soldier wished to take away some token of the place; so he broke off a little branch, and there came a loud noise from the tree. Then the youngest daughter said again, "I am sure all is not right; did not you hear that noise? That never happened before." But the eldest said, "It is only the princes, who are shouting for joy at our approach."

They soon came to another grove of trees, where all the leaves were of gold; and afterwards to a third, where the leaves were all glittering diamonds. And the soldier broke a branch from each; and every time there came a loud noise, that made the youngest sister shiver with fear: but the eldest still said, it was only the princes, who were shouting for joy. So they went on till they came to a great lake; and at the side of the lake there lay twelve little boats, with twelve handsome princes in them, waiting for the princesses.

One of the princesses went into each boat, and as the boats were very small the soldier hardly knew what to do. "My company will not be very agreeable to any of them," said he; "but, however, I must not be left behind:" so he stepped into the same boat with the youngest. As they were rowing over the lake, the prince who was in the boat with the youngest princess and the soldier said, "I do not know how it is, but, though I am rowing with all my might, we get on very slowly, and I am quite tired: the boat seems very heavy to-day, especially at one end." "It is only the heat of the weather," said the princess; "I feel it very warm, too."

On the other side of the lake stood a fine illuminated castle, from which came the merry music of horns and trumpets. There they all landed, and went into the castle, and each prince danced with his princess; and the soldier, who was all the time invisible, danced with them too; and when any of the princesses had a cup of wine set by her, he drank it all up, so that when she put the cup to her mouth it was empty. At this, too, the youngest sister was sadly frightened; but the eldest always stopped her mouth. They danced on till three o'clock in the morning, and then all their shoes were worn out, so that they were forced to leave off. The princes rowed them back again over the lake; but this time the soldier sat himself in the boat by the eldest princess, and her friend, too, found it very hard work to row that night. On the other shore they all took leave, saying they would come again the next night.

When they came to the stairs, the soldier ran on before the princesses, and laid himself down; and as they came up slowly, panting for breath and very tired, they heard him snoring in his bed, and said, "Now all is quite safe." Then they undressed themselves, put away their fine clothes, pulled off their shoes, and went to bed, and to sleep.

In the morning the soldier said nothing about what had happened, for he wished to see more of this sport. So he went again the second and third nights, and every thing happened just as before, the princesses dancing each time till their shoes were worn to pieces, and then going home tired; but the third night the soldier carried away one of the golden cups, as a token of where he had been.

On the morning of the fourth day he was ordered to appear before the king; so he took with him the three branches and the golden cup. The twelve princesses stood listening behind the door, to hear what he would say, laughing within themselves to think how cleverly they had taken him in, as well as all the rest who had watched them. Then the king asked him, "Where do my twelve daughters dance at night?" and the soldier said, "With twelve princes in a castle under ground." So he told the king all that had happened, and showed him the three branches and the golden cup, that he had brought with him. On this the king called for the princesses, and asked them whether what the soldier said was true or not; and when they saw they were found out, and that it was of no use to deny what had ha ppened, they said it was all true.

Then the king asked the soldier which of them he would choose for his wife: and he said, "I am not very young, so I think I had better take the eldest." And they were married that very day, and the soldier in due time was heir to the kingdom, after the king his father-in-law died; but what became of the other eleven princesses, or of the twelve princes, I never heard.

Farmer's Department.

The Raspberry Destroyer.

THE raspberry is now being considerably injured by a fly or beetle which girdles the stalk near the top for the purpose of propagating its species. Those who cultivate this delicate fruit, will do well to look to its preservation by removing the tops of the injured briers, and burning them; this will destroy the insect for the next year. I had watched at times in vain to discover this little destroyer at its work, but did not succeed until to-day, when I found a dark looking beetle near the top of the bush, and carefully watched its progress. For a minute or more it seemed to be testing the toughness of the bark, but at length it settled upon a spot sufficiently tender for its use, and commenced its work in earnest by making incision after incision until the stalk was completely girdled; cutting through the albumnum entirely, and, thereby destroying all circulation of sap; then it measured with considerable precision about three-fourths of an inch upwards and commenced a second girdle, which it completed in course of about thirty minutes. This done, a puncture was made just above the lower girdle, into which it ejected an egg, quite in the centre of the stalk, as I subsequently found by dissection. Supposing his work finished, I secured the insect. The specimen before me is about five-eighths of an inch in length, color black, with a dark brown spot just back of its head. Will some of our scientific men please give us the name of this insect.—*Free Press.*

Sow Corn for Fodder.

DAIRYMEN should remember that sowed corn, as a fall feed for milch cows, has received the endorsement of the majority of the profession for years. It is grown with the greatest ease, and yields most profusely. It is rich, succulent, and consequently just the thing for cows at the time when pastures begin to fail in the fall. It may be sown either broadcast or in drills. The common varieties are usually sown, but at the Belvidere Convention sweet corn was very highly spoken of. There is no doubt it yields the richest food. The next best is probably some variety of the flint corn. Cut and well cured before frost, there is no better winter fodder, and there is nothing that can be produced more profitably. All kinds of stock will eat it with avidity. A dairy farm at the East without its patch of sowed corn is an exception. Western dairymen will find full as much need for fall feed, and we know of nothing better to recommend to their notice. Sow from two to three bushels of corn per acre, if broadcast, and cover with the cultivator.—*Prairie Farmer.*

How to Preserve Eggs.

IN 1791, Wm. Jayne, of Sheffield, England, obtained a patent upon the following method, which he averred would preserve eggs in a good and fresh condition for two years or more: Keep the eggs in a compound made of one bushel quick lime, thirty-two ounces of salt, eight ounces cream of tartar, with enough water to form a mixture so that an egg will swim with its top just above the liquid.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies

FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, or

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is compounded of the pure juices, (or as they are medicinally term ed, Extracts) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

Hoofland's German Tonic,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

Hoofland's German Tonic

should be used.

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, etc., is very apt to have its functions deranged. The result of which is, that the patient suffers from several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

RESULTING FROM ANY CAUSE WHATEVER;

PHOSPHATE OF THE SYSTEM,

CAUSED BY SEVERE LABOR, HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS, ETC.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System, the Appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes clear and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expression, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes

Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find 'Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

"Yours truly,

"GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1868

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

"Yours, with respect,

"JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with testimonials of different kinds of medicines, but, regarding the practice as out of place for a minister of the Gospel, I have in all cases declined; but in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the medicines of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially Liver Complaint*, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on each bottle. All the wrapper of others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,

German Druggist, Proprietor,

Formerly C. M. Jackson & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle.....$1 00

" " half dozen..... 5 00

Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles..... 1 50

" per bottle, or a half dozen for..... 7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN TONIC.

January 28, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

MILLER'S STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises

LADIES' DRESS GOODS

of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:

Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,

AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.

In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.

S. H. MILLER & SON.

Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

AT PETER ENT'S STORE,

IN LIGHT STREET,

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select

ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE

purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,

FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

His stock consists of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

choicest styles and latest fashions,

Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Satinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans.
&C., &C &C.

GROCERIES, MACKEREL,

Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.

In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.

The highest market price paid for country produce.

PETER ENT.

Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

J. J. BROWER,

Is now offering to the public his Stock of

SPRING GOODS

consisting in part of a full line of

INGRAIN, WOOL AND RAG CARPETS,

Fine cloths and cassimere for Ladies' coats,

HANDSOME DRESS GOODS,

of all patterns and qualities, Inlaids and Prints of various qualities and prices,

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS,

LADIE'S FRENCH CORSETS,

AND

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Good assortment of

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S GAITERS & BOOTS.

Fresh Groceries and Spices. New assortment

GLASS AND QUEENS-WARE,

FX—NO. 1 MACKEREL

in one-half and one-fourth barrels.

Now is the time to make your selections, as I am offering goods at very low prices, and our motto is fair dealing to all, and not to be undersold by any.

J. J. BROWER.

Bloomsburg, April 12, 1867.

BAUGH'S

COMMERCIAL MANURES,

ON EVERY PACKAGE

BAUGH & SONS, Philadelphia,

AND

NORTH-WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,

Chicago,

Sole Manufacturers.

PRICES.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE PHOSPHATE,

$56 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BONE FERTILIZER,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

BAUGH'S CHICAGO BLOOD MANURE,

$50 per 2000 pounds.

The above Manures are furnished in both bags and barrels, whichever customers prefer.

☞ The bags are uniform in weight 160 pounds.

The attention of Farmers is especially directed to the fact that the sources of the Raw Material of which the above Manures are composed, are so well under control that we can furnish them of strictly uniform quality and condition, and that they contain a larger percentage of ammonia than any other class of manufactured manures in the market.

BAUGH & SONS,

20 S. Delaware Avenue, Phila.

NORTH WESTERN FERTILIZING CO.,

Cor. Lake and Lasalle sts., Chicago.

☞ Baugh's Commercial Manures may be procured from dealers in any of the principal towns in the United States or Dominion of Canada.

D. W. M aters, Millville, and W. Scott, of Catawissa, Agents, [July 17,'68-3m.]

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. E. B. RATMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Santee & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS,

BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,

BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

LOOK'G GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS

TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE

OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

No. 530 Market Street, south side,

Philadelphia.

ROOFING.

ROOFING in rolls, ready to be nailed down.

ROOFING costing much less, and more durable than Tin.

ROOFING that can be applied by any ordinary workman.

ROOFING that will not expand or contract by the action of the weather.

ROOFING that is adapted to steep or flat roofs.

Send for a sample and circular. READY ROOFING CO., 61 Maiden Lane, New York.

May 15, '68-3m.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1868	$25,319,319 55
Income for 1867	9,760,483 00
Dividend paid Policy holders in 1867.	3,970,317 66

Largest Mutual Company in the world.

Reduction of Rates.

JOHN G. FREEZE, Agent,

March 29'68-6. Bloomsburg, Pa.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

On and after May 25th 1868, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:

NORTHWARD.

425 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.

650 P. M., Daily, (except Sunday's) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.

6.15 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.

TRAINS SOUTHWARD.

9.48 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.

WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

11.50 A. A. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia.

ED. S. YOUNG,

General Passenger Agent.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.

On and after May 18th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going South. Leave	Going South. Leave	Going North. Arrive	Going North. Arrive
	a. m.	p. m.	a. m.	p. m.
Scranton	5.30	3.30	11.10	9.47
			Leave	
Pittston	6.00	4.08	10.30	9.10
Kingston	6.28	4.45	10.00	8.40
Plymouth	6.42	4.55	7.41	8.25
Shickshinny	7.22	5.40	9.05	7.58
Berwick	7.55	6.15	8.30	6.58
Bloom	8.36	6.55	7.46	6.16
Rupert	8.40	7.04	7.36	6.06
Danville	9.16	7.42	7.02	5.30
	Arrive	Arrive	Leave	Leave
North'd	9.50	8.25	6.25	4.45

The 11.10 Train at Scranton makes connections with Express Train for New York at 3 o'clock p. m., arriving in New York 9.50 p. m.

H. A. FONDA, Sup't.

1867. 1867.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, MAY 11th 1868, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	11.15 p.m.
" "	" Northumberland	6.15 a.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	8.20 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12.00 m.
" "	" Nor'd	6.50 p.m.
" "	arr. at Erie	10.05 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" "	" North'd	4.25 p.m.
" "	arr. at Lock Haven	7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11.00 a.m.
" "	" North'd	11.50 p.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	7.10 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	7.40 p.m.
" "	" Nor'd	9.48 a.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	7.10 a.m.
" "	" North'd	10.16 a.m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.35 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. L. TYLER,

General Superintendent, Williamsport.

READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, May 20th 1868.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Allentown, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.30, 5.30 and 9.30 a. m., 12.00 noon and 2.05 & 9.35 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 & 11.50 a.m., & 4.50 7.40 & 10.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 2.05 a.m. and 9.35 p.m. trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a.m., and 2.05 and 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 9.50 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p.m. Sleeping cars accompanying the 9.00 a.m., and 5.00 and 8.00 p. m., trains without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m stopping at all stations; Pottsville at 8.45 a. m., and 2.45 p.m., Ashland 6.00 a.m and 12.10 noon, and 2.00 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m, and 1.00 and 8.45 p. m.

Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.10 a.m. and 12.00 noon.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a.m.., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 5.55 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 6.45 a.m., and 1.15 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad

On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m., the 8.00 a.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m.; Harrisburg 5.25 a.m. and 4.10 and 9.35 p.m., and Reading at 1.10 and 2.55 and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 7.06 a.m., and 11.40 p.m. for New York, and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,

General Superintendent.

Reading, Pa., May 20, 1868.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE

HEADS THE LIST,

And leads the column 4,908 ahead of all others. This Machine is the

MOST POPULAR IN USE.

It uses the finest needle of any Machine in existence,

Any lady wanting a good

SEWING MACHINE,

Will consult her own interests by buying a SINGER. It is easier to run, learn and keep in order than any Machine in the world.

OVER 350,000 OF THEM IN USE.

The fullest instruction given those who purchase, and the Machine WILL BE WARRANTED to you for one year.

Please call at my Store and satisfy yourselves. Here you will find Needles, Thread and Silk.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Agent

April 3,'68-tf. Bloomsburg, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STOHNER.

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robinson Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [May17'67-6m.

J. P. BEARD,

with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS, FURS, AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 413 Market Street,

Philadelphia.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

Nos. 525 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,

Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,

Manufacturers of

OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,

Warehouse, No. 124 North Third Street

Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,

Late Walter & Kaub,

Importer and Dealer in

CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

No. 234 North Third Street,

between Race and Vine

Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,

No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,

Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a

FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,

in the building lately occupied by Bernard Stohner, where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of

PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,

FRENCH CANDIES,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.

BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of

DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,

suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to

BREAD AND CAKES,

of all kinds, fresh every day.

CHRISTMAS CANDIES,

CHISTMAS TOYS.

A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.

Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF

C. C. MARR'S

NEW STORE

TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.

The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

NOTIONS,

TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,

CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,

CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,

TOBACCO,

HATS AND SHOES,

FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,

all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.

☞ Call and see.

April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Dealers in

FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,

Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.

Philadelphia.

Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in

TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1867-1y.

H. V. PETERMAN,

with LIPPINCOTT & TROTTER,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 21 North Water Street,

and No. 20 North Delaware Avenue

Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,

WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street

Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 53 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

LATELY OPENED.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity, that he has just opened a shop on Iron Street, between Main and Third, where he will follow the cabinet making business in all its branches. Orders for

METALLIC OR OTHER COFFINS

filled with promptness and despatch. Repairs cheaply made to all kinds of furniture, including the replacing of cane-bottomed chairs. Patterns for castings made neatly and expeditiously, and orders are solicited either in person or by mail. Picture frames made to order at short notice.

ROBERT ROAN.

April 10,'68-tf.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

CHARLES W. SNYDER,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, &C., &C., &C.

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG, PENN